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PLACE ACQUIRED

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

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Supply

a. POL

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[redacted] there was ample fuel available for trucks and other vehicles at the [redacted]. However, logs of fuel consumption were kept and a favorable balance of fuel consumption and kilometers driven had to be maintained. There were no one-liter cans of lubricating oil available. Lubricating oil was kept in 20-liter cans, which were almost identical to US five-gallon cans, and in 200-liter drums which were used everywhere for temporary storage in convenient places.

Airplane fuel was divided into two classifications: LRX-52 (kerosene) for jet engine fuel, and LBE-87 (gasoline) for piston engine fuel.

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Airplane fuel was transported to the [redacted] base in mixed trains of gasoline and jet fuel. Usually 10-12 tank cars arrived at one time. Even though there were some above-ground storage tanks between the taxi strip and the railroad siding, the tank cars were usually left on the siding until the fuel was consumed. Tank trucks carried the fuel from the taxi strip to the airplanes. Two models of tank trucks were used.

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[redacted] the capacity of the old-type trucks, but the new-type trucks had a capacity of 6,000 liters.

The above-ground storage tanks along the taxi strip were covered with earth and built up in the form of long sloping bunkers. In addition, the air base also had reserve storage tanks located at remote places along the field. The fuel in these tanks was never used, and was kept strictly for emergencies. Source did not know the capacity of any of the storage tanks.

Jet plane fuel tanks had a capacity of 1,960 liters.

It was common knowledge that the military had priority on fuel supplies. [redacted] where POL control started, but believed that it worked in the following manner:

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The Ministry of Defense forwarded fuel requirements to the Ministry of Industry, which set up the allocations and forwarded them to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Production. This ministry was charged with getting POL to the military. One man was appointed as the Minister of Chemical Industry, regardless of his knowledge in industry, and all refineries fell under his control. The refineries were operated and controlled by civilians, but military personnel were always on hand to check production figures.

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50X1 [] STALIN jet fuel refinery in
 50X1 MOST (5032N-1339E) was the only plant of its kind in Czechoslo-
 vakia. [] of any surplus of jet fuel, but said
 that there was always enough on hand. The fuel was continuously
 checked from the time it left the refinery until just before it
 was put into the planes. Crystals of hypermangan were dropped
 into a small test tube of fuel to test it. If the fuel changed
 to a violet color, there was supposedly water in the fuel. If
 no change occurred, the fuel was supposedly pure.

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[]
 PARDUBICE and OSTRAVA. These refineries had
 large tank farms at or near the plants. There was also a
 large tank farm in PRAGUE, but there was no refinery there.
 [] the capacity or production of the plants,
 but said that the production quota had increased since WW II.
 Actual production had supposedly increased also, but []
 not believe that there was a surplus of gasoline. No further
 details.

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All crude oils for refining were shipped into
 Czechoslovakia from Rumania and Austria.

b. Rations

The Ministry of Agriculture controlled food procure-
 ment for the military and the civilian population. The military
 had top priority at all stages of food procurement.

Food distribution was controlled through districts.
 Each district had a supply point where both military and civilian
 consumers procured food. Military rations were drawn according
 to current requirements. Civilian rations were drawn according
 to the population of the district. All "konsums" and state-
 owned food stores were government owned and operated. The mili-
 tary did not draw from these stores.

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50X1 [] had no knowledge of canneries, slaughter
 houses, or packaging plants, nor did he know the organizational
 structure for the control of food storage. Military and civil-
 50X1 lian consumers used the same storage facilities. []
 believed that the military did not have its own warehouses at
 certain points. []
 warehousing, but believed that it was all under civilian
 control.

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Czechoslovakia had civilian-operated state-owned
 bakeries. In some cases the Ministry of Defense took over
 these bakeries and operated them with soldiers. These bakeries
 supplied a number of small casernes. The soldiers who worked
 in them were known to steal large amounts of food. In large
 cities such as PRAGUE, BRNO, and PILSEN where troop concentra-
 tion was great, the army operated its own bakeries.

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c. Menus and Methods of Feeding

There were three separate classification norms in the Czechoslovak Air Force for EM and officer rations. They were "CH", "L", and "LR".

All EM received the "CH" ration. Officers used as crew chiefs and mechanics also received the "CH" ration. They ate in the same mess hall as the EM. Source-listed the following typical "CH" menus:

Breakfast

Black bread - unlimited.
Marmalade - good portion.
Butter - small portion.
Coffee - unlimited. Sugar added, no cream; very bad quality.
Meat - served about once every 14 days and on national holidays. Usually pork or goulash.

Dinner

Soup - unlimited.
Meat - veal, pork, or beef daily; fish every 14 days.
Dumplings
Vegetables - usually a mixture of potatoes, peas, beans, and corn.
Salad - lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, or beets.
Coffee - served only occasionally.
Cake and pie - usually on Sundays.
Black bread.

Supper

Same as dinner, except that there was no soup, and coffee was served daily. Cold cuts served on Saturdays and Sundays.

Beer could be bought for dinner and supper. Because of the poor quality of the coffee, beer was generally bought to drink with meals.

Technical officers, piston engine pilots (all were officers), and staff officers received the classification "L" ration. It included all the "CH" ration plus eggs, milk,...

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cocoa, and fruit.

Jet pilots only (all were officers) received the "LR" ration. It included all the "L" ration plus chocolate.

All officers who were authorized the "L" and "LR" ration had daily coupons which entitled them to coffee and cakes during their twice daily break periods. (Breaks lasted 15 to 20 minutes). [redacted] no one in Czechoslovakia ate as well as the military personnel authorized the "L" and "LR" rations. The food in these rations was plentiful, of good quality, and well prepared.

Bread supplies for the LINE air base were drawn daily. Other rations were drawn for two to three-day periods.

[redacted] saw a two-wheeled field kitchen trailer with a 100-liter pot, and hot plates on the sides and back. Wood was used for fuel.

He had no knowledge of emergency rations.

d. Clothing

(Note: All military personnel were required to wear their uniforms for two years. Lost or ruined clothing and equipment were replaced by the EM at 300% of the normal cost.)

(1) Air Force

Czechoslovak Air [redacted] clothing issued to

<u>Quan</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Description and Remarks</u>
1	Overcoat	Green	Wool	Made of heavy, thick coarse cloth. Front was a double-breasted pattern, with five buttons and roll collar. Sleeves were of natural arm-bend cut without cuffs or buttons. Back had a large single pleat extending from directly below center of collar to bottom edge. Had a 2-3/4 inch button half-belt sewn in position halfway down length of coat back. Side pockets were large and set in with pocket flaps and no buttons. All buttons were blue plastic with crossed swords. No lining in coat.

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<u>Quan</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Description and Remarks</u>
1	Blouse, uniform, dress	Green	Wool	Made of medium-weight, coarse cloth. Front was of single-breasted pattern with four but- tons and roll collar. Cut was very short; extended down body only to exact length of sleeves. Two tucks in back gave form fit. Two large patch-type breast pockets with flaps and buttons. Two lower pockets were set in with flaps and but- tons. Sleeves were of natural arm-bend cut, without cuffs or but- tons. No lining in blouse.
1 pr.	Trousers, uniform, dress	"	"	Same material as blouse. Two side pockets, one watch pocket, one hip pocket on right side, and a deep narrow pock- et immediately below the hip pocket. Belt loops heavy and wide to accommodate extra-large leather belts.
1	Uniform, work	"	Thick soft cloth	None.
1	Uniform, two-piece, fatigue, with hood	"	Heavy- weight twill	Jacket had pile lining. Exchanged for summer uniform each year.
1	Uniform, fatigue	OD	Light- weight twill	Drawn when winter fatigue uniform was turned in.
4	Shirt	Light blue	Thick soft cloth	Three issued in first year of service, one in second year.

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<u>Quan</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Description and Remarks</u>
2 pr.	Shoes, high top with de- tachable cuffs	Black	Leather and cloth	Turned in after cold weather. For work only with cuffs. Never worn off post with cuffs. Could be worn with dress uniform without cuffs. Foot piece made of good-quality double-stitched black leather with leather sole and half rubber heels. Foot piece extended 5½ inches up foot and ankle. Leg was 10 inches long, made of heavy, coarse, quilted blue-gray cloth. Entire boot was lined with good-grade flannel, quilted in with the boot structure. Spur piece further reinforced with very soft leather padding inside.
1	Belt, waist, with buckle	"	Leather	None.
1	Belt, jacket, with buckle	"	"	Wide heavy belt. Czech lion stamped on brass metal buckle.
1	Scarf	Dark blue	Wool	Very close knit wool. Very good quality. Five feet long, 9½ inches wide, fringed ends.
1	Cap	Green	"	Same material as overcoat. Fully lined with sewn-in leather head (sweat) band. Patterned and cut after the garrison or overseas cap, with very wide envelope expansion in top. Insignia was old Czech Army, dark bronze, lion and shield (small size).
1	Tie	Black	Cotton	None.
2 pr,	Foot wrappers	Hotley	"	For summer wear.
2 pr.	Foot wrappers	"	Cotton and wool	For winter wear.

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<u>Quan</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Description and Remarks</u>
2 sets	Underwear, two-piece	White	Cotton	Lightweight; for summer wear.
2 sets	Underwear, two-piece	"	Wool and cotton	Heavyweight; for winter wear.
2	T-shirt	"	Cotton	None.
2	Handkerchief	"	"	"
2	Hand towel	"	"	"
2	Bath towel	"	"	"
1	Tooth brush	Varied	Stiff fibre bristle	"
1	Hand brush	"	"	"
1	Shoe brush	Unk.	Unk.	"
1	Sewing kit	OD	Khaki	"
1	Cup, drinking	Unk.	Unk.	"
1	Tent, with attachments	OD	"	"
1	Knapsack	"	"	"
1 set	Field equipment	"	"	"

Soap for shaving and washing was issued. A cloth shoe with rubber sole was sometimes issued for summer wear. Low quarter shoes were not an item of issue; however, most men bought low quarter shoes for dress.

No dry cleaning facilities were available at the LINE air base. Civilians a laundry for Air Force personnel. EM were permitted to send coveralls, two-piece work uniforms, shirts, and underwear to this laundry on Mondays, and the clothing was returned on Friday. Torn clothing was mended. This laundry and mending service was free.

Air Force EM shoulderboards were light blue dress type with black piping. The Air Force wing and propeller insignia was worn near the arm-end. Rank was shown by 1-cm wide black stripes across the shoulderboard. (Note: This was copied from the Soviet Army and has been in effect since 1951.) The shoulderboards were sewn on at the arm-end and buttoned on at the collar-end.

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All draftee EM insignia was dark bronze. Regular EM in combat branches wore silver insignia, and regular EM in rear services wore gold insignia.

Pilots (all were officers) wore gold shoulderboards with gold stars and insignia. Technical officers wore silver shoulderboards (white while working) with silver stars and silver insignia. (Note: This is contrary to any information received in the past.)

(2) Auxiliary Labor Battalion (PTP - Pomocny Technicky Prapor)

Clothing issued to this unit was work clothing only, except for 15-20 dress uniforms which were kept in each battalion supply. When a member of the unit got a pass he drew a dress uniform from supply, and turned it in again upon returning to duty. However, passes were very few.

(3) Border Guard (PS - Pohranicni Straz)

50X1 [redacted] other than that already confirmed in previous reports.

(4) Interior Guard (VS - Vnitřni Straz)

50X1 [redacted] other than that already confirmed in previous reports.

(5) VB and StB

Previous information stated that the city police were a branch of the VB. Source could not confirm this, but stated that the VB was comprised of two sections, the criminal section and the transportation section.

The criminal section uniforms were dark blue with magenta shoulderboards. A silver (white) piping on the shoulderboards could not be confirmed by Source. The transportation section uniforms were dark blue with blue shoulderboards.

(Note: During the National Security Corps (SNB - Sbor Narodni Bezpecnosti) regime before the advent of the VB and StB, a blue shoulderboard was worn by the transportation section and a magenta shoulderboard was worn by the criminal section. Therefore, it is possible that the SNB was renamed VB in the reorganization, and included the criminal section and the transportation section.)

50X1 [redacted] most StB units wore civilian clothes except when participating in parades. StB office personnel wore dark blue uniforms with red shoulderboards at all times during duty hours.

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EM in the VB and StB no longer wore military-type company grade officer stars to denote rank. They wore, instead, military-type gold (NCO) stripes. [redacted] the ranks of junior lieutenant and lieutenant also now existed in the VB and StB officer ranks.

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e. Miscellaneous

[redacted] all parachutes he knew of were made of nylon. He did not know of any paper parachutes being used. The parachutes were the square type and were Soviet-made. Each air wing assigned one man to the duty of packing all parachutes, and one officer supervised the operation for the whole air base.

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Czech Army cap insignia was the old Czech Army. dark bronze, lion and shield (small size). [redacted] that "pips" were not worn in any Czech service that he knew of.

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